ON PARENTHETICAL CITATION

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The only recognition of the parenthetical citation afforded by the International Code is found in Art. 43, which reads: "When, in a genus a name is applied to a group when it retains the same rank, or to a group which becomes of higher rank than before, the change is equivalent to the creation of a new group, and the author who has effected the change is the one to be quoted. The original author can be cited only in parentheses. Examples.—*Cheiranthus tristis* L. when moved into the genus *Matthiola* becomes *Matthiola tristis* R. Br., or *Matthiola tristis* (L.) R. Br.—*Medicago polymorpha* L. var. *orbicularis* L. when raised to the rank of a species becomes *Medicago orbicularis* All., or *Medicago orbicularis* (L.) All."

The use of the parenthetical citation, while not expressly enjoined, is thus implicitly recognized by the International Code. Even had the Code been entirely silent in the matter, the usage would be justified under Art. 5, which provides that "in the absence of rule, or wherever the consequences of rules are doubtful, established custom becomes law."

It is evident that in the first example cited above, to write *Matthiola tristis* L. would be to state what is not true, since Linnaeus did not establish the genus *Matthiola*, and very likely would not have recognized it; but to write *Matthiola tristis* R. B. would convey the impression that Brown was the first to describe and publish the species. There seems no other course than to use the parenthetical citation, unwieldy as this may become. Gray (Structural Botany, ed. 6, 354. 1879) criticises this practice as "an endeavor to mix synonymy and nomenclature", and in the early editions of his Manual never used more than a single citation. He would have written *Matthiola tristis* R. Br., and allowed Linnaeus' connection with the name to appear only in works which set forth the complete synonymy. But it is manifestly inaccurate to give the impression by writing *Matthiola tristis* R. Br. that this species is on the same footing as *Barbarea vulgaris* R. Br., as if the one as well as the other was originally proposed by Brown.

Since by the citation of even a single author after the scientific name we to that extent "mix synonymy and nomenclature", and since a mere binomial unsupported by the name of any author may lead to serious confusion and misunderstanding as to the precise application of the name, the practice suggested by Art. 43 of the Code has been almost universally adopted, and may be considered to have acquired the legal force of established custom authorized in Art. 5. Reduced to more definite form, the rules of practice would be about as follows:

I. Names of higher rank.

Names of orders, families, tribes, subtribes, &c. do not require the name of the author.

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II. Names of Genera.

a. In formal catalogues, manuals and floras, the name of a genus, when it occurs in its proper place in the family to which it belongs, and followed by an enumeration of the species which it includes, should be followed by the name of the author. Examples: *Cercis* L., *Crotonopsis* Michx., *Breweria* R. Br., *Sclerolepis* Cass.

b. Pre-Linnaean names taken up by Linnaeus or other authors in or after the year 1753 should be followed by the name of the original author in *brackets*. Examples: *Anethum* [Tourn.]. L. *Sherardia* [Dill.]. L. *Oldenlandia* [Plumier]. L. *Linaria* [Tourn.] Hill. *Taraxacum* [Haller] Ludwig.

c. Genera originally proposed as subgenera, and then raised to generic rank, should be followed by the name of the original author in *parentheses*. Examples: *Amphiachyris* (DC.) Nutt. *Succisa* (Rupp.) Neck. *Aplectrum* (Nutt.) Torr.

III. Names of Subgenera.

a. Rules II a and II b are equally applicable to names of subgenera, or to Latin plurals applied to the sections of a genus. Examples: *Euphacelia* Gray. *Eugerardia* Benth. *Oxyacanthae* Loud. (sec. of *Crataegus*).

b. Names originally published as generic, but which have been reduced to subgeneric rank, should be followed by the names of both authors. Examples: *Amygdalus* [Tourn.] L., when reduced to a section of *Prunus*, becomes *Amygdalus* (L.) Benth. & Hook. *Kneiffia* Spach, when made a section of *Oenothera*, becomes *Kneiffia* (Spach) Endl. *Biotia* DC. as a subgenera of *Aster* becomes *Biotia* (DC.) Torr. & Gray.

IV. Names of Species.

a. A single citation after the specific name indicates the original author, even though the description may have been corrected or amended by later writers. Examples: *Humulus Lupulus* L. *Aristolochia macrophylla* Lam. *Rumex venosus* Pursh. *Drosera Anglica* Huds. *Parnassia parviflora* DC.

b. Whenever a species has been transferred to another genus, the name of the original author is written in parentheses before the name of the author making the transfer; but no matter how many transfers have been made, the number of citations after any given binomial is not to exceed two. Example: *Hieracium runcinatus* James, 1823, when transferred to *Crepidium*, was written *Crepidium runcinatum* (James) Nutt. 1841. Its proper place appearing to be in *Crepis*, a second transfer was made, Nuttall's name being dropped, but that of James still retained, and we have *Crepis runcinata* (James) Torr. & Gray, 1843.

No matter how many times the species has been transferred, the name of the original author is a constant factor throughout all changes in synonymy. Since *Apargia boreale* was first published by Bongard in 1832, the name of Bongard must appear in each subsequent transfer, viz: *Leontodon boreale* (Bong.) DC. 1838. *Apargidium boreale* (Bong.) Torr. & Gray, 1843. *Microseris borealis* (Bong.) Sch. Bip. 1866. *Scorzonella borealis* (Bong.) Greene, 1887. Since *Scorzonella*

now apears to be too feebly separable from *Microseris*, the binomial goes back to the form *Microseris borealis* (Bong.) Sch. Bip.

c. When a variety has been raised to specific rank, and the original varietal name has been retained for the new species, as is generally the custom (though not obligatory—v. Art. 47 of the Code), the name of the original author of the variety is written in parentheses. Examples: *Dodecatheon integrifolium* Michx. var. *vulgare* Hook., when raised to a species, becomes *Dodecatheon vulgare* (Hook.) Piper. *Phlox caespitosa* Nutt. var. *condensata* Gray, when raised to specific rank, becomes *Phlox condensata* (Gray) E. Nels. But *Festuca ovina* L. var. *ingrata Hack.*, since the varietal name was not retained for the species, becomes simply *Festuca idahoensis* Elmer, according to Art. 47 cited above.

V. Names of Varieties (and Subspecies).

a. When a variety of one species is transferred to another species without losing its rank as a variety, the name of the original author is retained in parentheses. Example: *Lysimachia stricta* Ait. var. *ovata* Rand & Redfield, when transferred to *L. terrestris*, becomes *Lysimachia terrestris* (L.) BSP. var. *ovata* (Rand & Redfield) Fernald. *Dodecatheon Hendersonii* Gray var. *leptophyllum* Suks. becomes *Dodecatheon conjugens* Greene var. *leptophyllum* (Suks.) Piper.

b. When a species is reduced to a variety, if the specific name is retained for the variety, the original author of the species is indicated in parentheses. Examples: *Mentha borealis* Michx., when reduced to a variety of *M. canadensis*, becomes *Mentha canadensis* L. var. *borealis* (Michx.) Piper. *Polygonum incanum* Schmidt becomes *Polygonum lapathifolium* L. var. *incanum* (Schmidt) Koch. But *Elymus mollis* Trin. becomes *Elymus arenarius* L. var. *villosus* E. Mey. under Art. 47 of the Code as above.

VI. Names of Sub-varieties and Formae.

The same rules as laid down in IV and V, are applicable to names of sub-varieties, *formae*, &c., wherever these are recognized.

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THE BOTANICAL EXPLORERS OF CALIFORNIA.—VIII

Willis Linn Jepson

William G. W. Harford

Born at Rochester, New York on December 30, 1825 and educated in the public schools of his native town, William G. W. Harford came to California in 1853 and, as in the case of a number of California pioneers fell under the influence of Dr. Albert Kellogg and became a convert to natural science. From a very early day he was connected directly with the work of the California Academy of Sciences, an association which continued with one or two interruptions until his death. While Harford was primarily a conchologist, his interest in the native plants was strong and continually strengthened by his association with Dr. Kellogg. In 1868 and 1869 these two men distributed large and valuable sets of California and Oregon plants to various of the important herbaria.